

The True Northerner.

O. W. ROWLAND - - EDITOR

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN, JULY 10, 1884.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President—JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine.

For Vice President—JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois.

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention to nominate candidates for State Officers and Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States and for the transaction of other business, will be held in Whitney's Opera House in the city of Detroit at 11 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, August 13th, 1884.

Van Buren County will be entitled to thirteen delegates in the convention.

Butler boomed big at Chicago, but it is doubtful if he gets there.

The chances seem to be that the country will soon hear the Cleveland crowd crow.

According to the reporters there is a little boomlet at Chicago for the tall Syc-a-wab of the More-bosh.

Kicking is not strictly confined to Republicans about now. Our Democratic friends are taking their turn at the business.

Uncle Josiah is over at Chicago trying to find out whether or not B. B. would accept the Democratic nomination, if it were tendered to him.

John Kelly is at Chicago, wearing his feathers and war paint. He flourishes his tomahawk vigorously and swears that if the Cleveland crowd wins, New York is sure for Blaine.

A big spoon was carried by the Butler men at Chicago, as an emblem of the past record of the "Cook-eyed son of Destiny." Of course he never stole any spoons, and only his Democratic friends ever accused him of it.

The Democrats at Chicago are trying to fix up a judicious straddle of the tariff question. As straddlers they have a brilliant record, but it will be a difficult matter to devise a platform that means protection in Pennsylvania and free-trade in Michigan.

Singular isn't it, that none of the democratic papers have anything to say about "Beast Butler?" That used to be a common every-day expression with them. They didn't seem to know, a few years ago, that he had any other name.

Let all the people rejoice with an exceeding great joy. Congress has adjourned. The democratic convention has accomplished some good. The bourbon majority in the House wanted to go to Chicago and so "shut up shop." The people will breathe freer for some months to come.

Fellow workmen! That was the way shrewd old Ben began his address to the crowd that assembled at his headquarters in Chicago. Will anybody tell the dear people what he ever did to entitle him to be classed as a workman? How much of his many millions did he accumulate by the labor of his hands? *Vive le humbug!*

Illinois Democrats are capable of splitting a hair "twixt south and southwest side." About half of their state convention were in favor of a "tariff for revenue only," while the other half kicked most vigorously against that proposition, and wanted a "tariff only for revenue." This looks a good deal like a distinction without a difference. As a specimen of hair-splitting it has seldom been equaled and never excelled.

For the first time in the history of the country, the presidential nominee of one political party is sitting as a delegate in the National convention of another party, and not only as a delegate, but as a candidate. Probably no man, except General Butler, would have the sublime cheek to assume such a position. Having accepted the nomination of the Greenback party, he announces himself as bourbon Democrat in the following positive and unmistakable language: "I will support the nominee of this—the Democratic—convention, no matter who he may be. If the Democrats should see fit to nominate Blaine, I am Democrat enough to support him." Greenbackers, how do you like this? You supposed your candidate belonged to your political organization, didn't you? But if you vote for him, you vote for a Democrat, and not a Greenbacker, "for he himself hath said it."

The veto of the Fitz John Porter bill fairly entitles the administration of President Arthur to another long credit mark. The solemn judgment pronounced upon Porter more than 20 years since by the distinguished generals who composed the court-martial before whom he was tried, and who were thoroughly conversant with all the circumstances of the case, and familiar with its surroundings, ought not to be disturbed by any power, and especially by a congress composed largely of those whose treason he aided by his treacherous disobedience of orders. The President holds that congress has no constitutional power to reverse such judgment, and the great majority of his fellow-citizens will agree with him most heartily, and rejoice in the result. True, the bill was

promptly passed over the veto by the democratic House, aided by 15 of the republican minority, but it will hardly meet with like success in the Senate. Mr. Porter will have to wait until a greater number of his confederate allies get into congress, before he attains his desires, and, from the present outlook, this will not occur in the near future.

It has frequently been said that England owes her greatness to free trade, but such a statement is not supported by fact. A reference to history will show that prior to 1824 England was intensely protective. Previous to the war of independence, the American Colonies made no progress in manufactures. Why? Simply because of the protective methods employed to foster and develop the manufacturing industries of England. In 1710 says Carey in his Principles of Social Science, "the House of Commons declared that the erecting of factories in the colonies tended to lessen their dependence on Great Britain." In 1732 the exportation of hats from province to province was prohibited, and the number of hatters, apprentices limited. In 1750 the erection of any mill or engine for splitting or rolling iron was prohibited, but pig-iron might be imported from the colonies to England, and thence returned in finished form. Later, Lord Chatham said he would not allow the colonists to make for themselves so much as even a single hobnail. Even after the independence of the colonies the same relentless course was pursued with reference to American industries. As a result years elapsed ere a foothold could be obtained for home manufactures. It was not till England, by protective measures had built up her manufactures to a point where they could not only compete, but crush out all others, that she adopted free trade. Said Lord Brougham, "England must have a market for her manufactured goods and she can bear a loss on the export of her goods for the purpose of destroying foreign manufactures in the cradle."

The Farmer's Interest in Protection.

BY C. D. LAWTON.

In discussing the subject of tariff, there is a tendency to place it in the light of antagonizing the interest of farmers; to tacitly assume that the practical working of this principle of protection to home industries has a tendency to cripple the farmer, to place an additional burden upon his shoulders. In other words, that the so-called protection of American manufacturers, must be accomplished at the expense of the farmer; that protection diminishes the farmer's profits by exactly the amount which he pays for his necessary wares, in excess of what they would apparently cost, were it not for the restrictive duties.

If a farmer were a capitalist in the sense of always possessing a bank account and of having a tendency to draw his check for the amount of his purchases, his sole interest then might be to depress prices on every article which he required, regardless of where it was manufactured.

But, in point of fact, the farmer is primarily a producer, and is dependent on the manufacturer as a customer for his products.

Before the farmer can procure the necessary implements for his farm, manufactured goods, groceries, etc. for his family, he must find customers for his own products in order to obtain a medium of exchange; that is, in order to pay for his farm tools, dry goods, shoes, sugars, etc., he must first sell to some one his butter, eggs, pork, potatoes, grain, etc., that he may obtain the money to buy with; and his ability to purchase is governed by his income, by the amount of his sales. Just in proportion as he possesses a profitable market for his products, is he able to provide himself and family with the necessities and conveniences of life.

The value of his farm, the success and prosperity of his calling, are dependent upon his market, upon the number and financial ability of his consumers. If he has an accessible market, where he can readily dispose of all he can raise on his farm, at a good price, he will be in a condition to prosper, to surround himself with the comforts of life, to acquire information, to interest himself in public affairs, and to educate his children.

To be successful, the farmer must have a ready and profitable sale for his products, must have consumers who are ready to purchase his surplus, and to pay him for it. Thus it is greatly to his interest to be situated near a thriving community of consumers, near a town where are prosperous manufacturing interests, where are employed numbers of well-paid workmen who thus become the best of customers for whatever the farmer has to sell.

It is far better for the farmer that the consumer of his products should be located near his own door; for whatever may be the cost of transportation to convey his products to the hands of the consumer, is just so much reduction of the price which he will receive; all the rates and commissions occurring between the producer and the consumer must be paid by the farmer.

It is far better for the farmer that the manufacturers of the articles, which he is required by his necessities to produce, should be located as near as may be to his own door, where he may profitably supply those engaged in such establishments with the products of his farm and thus save the cost and risk of transportation, not only of his own products, but also of such as he requires that are made near his own home.

It is certainly very far from the interest of the farmers of this country that the cotton of the South should be transported to England, to be sent back in the form of cloth, incurring the cost of two journeys across the ocean, which, directly and indirectly, must be paid by the producers and the consumers here, in addition to the cost of transporting from the grain fields of the West, the wheat, the beef and the pork to supply the operatives engaged in this manufacture.

The better policy is to secure the immigration of their skilled laborers, to our shores, where the raw material exists, as well as food in abundance for their support, that is, bring the producer and consumer, the farmer and the manufacturer, the tiller of the soil and the maker of fabrics, together; their interests are complementary; each is essential to the existence and success of the other, and neither can be thoroughly prosperous when the other languishes.

The farmer realizes good prices and is prosperous, in proportion as manufacturing interests flourish, in proportion to the number of well-paid operatives to consume his products.

And, on the other hand, manufacturing interests are safely grounded where the crops are good and farmers realizing ready sales and good profits, for the farmer in turn becomes the consumer of the wares of the manufacturer, and his ability to purchase depends on his surplus; on the price which he can obtain for what he produces.

There is no divorcing their interests; they are fundamentally and essentially reciprocal; there can be no great prosperity in the one, without, in some degree, a corresponding strengthening of the success of the other.

The true system, the American system, is to so legislate that both shall flourish; that they shall operate side by side, the one to supplement and sustain the other. In this country, we have an abundance of rich soils to be cultivated, and an abundance of raw material to be worked up, and it is for the interest of the country that both should be equally developed. Michigan, for instance, has great diversity of products, grain, wool, fruit, lumber, plaster, salt, iron, copper, etc. It is a great food-producing state, and that the tillers of the soil shall prosper, it is necessary that she should hold within her borders a large population of individuals and well paid consumers; that her mines should be thoroughly worked and her infant manufactures grow and develop. By building up our mining and manufacturing industries, we secure within our own borders a market for the surplus products of our soil.

Western Michigan is justly celebrated as a fruit producing region; but the fruits which are proving profitable, would be of comparatively little value, but for the contiguity of the section to the great city of Chicago, with its teeming population of consumers, to absorb these perishable products.

Chicago, with its great manufacturing interests, its blast furnaces and rolling mills, is a primary fact that renders fruit raising in Michigan a profitable enterprise. And just in proportion as these manufacturing enterprises grow and develop, as their operatives are well paid and prosperous, will the fruit industry in western Michigan grow and develop.

The farmer is both a seller and a purchaser. He produces food which he must first sell to the manufacturer, or other consumer, in order to meet his obligations and to purchase the articles made for his use. So far from antagonizing each other, they are equally interested in promoting the interests of the one of the other. In no way can the farmer cripple the manufacturer, without detriment to his own interest.

Those cities and villages are the most flourishing and prosperous, which contain the greatest amount of manufacturing industry, and the farmers living in the vicinity of these manufacturing towns, are prosperous in the same degree, and find their land proportionately enhanced in value.

Our policy, therefore, should be to promote home industries, to develop every variety of industry on our own soil, to build up home markets, to manufacture our own articles, to feed and pay the laborers at home instead of abroad, thereby saving ourselves the cost of transportation, developing our own crude industries, and keeping our money to ourselves for home circulation.

Hard times follow quickly on the heels of a period of excessive foreign importation.

Nations, like individuals, soon go into bankruptcy when they pay out more than they receive, until their treasure is exhausted.

We, as a people, are abundantly able to live within ourselves, to produce almost everything required, for the convenience and luxury of our own citizens. Our mines of gold and silver are annually yielding vast amounts of the precious metals. It should be our policy to use this treasure to develop our own resources, rather than to send it abroad to purchase articles that might better be made at home, thereby depleting the country of money and allowing our own great resources to lie dormant and idle.

The theory of protection is to sustain home industries; to place just that amount of restriction upon the importation of foreign goods, as shall permit the home manufacturer to successfully rival his foreign competitor.

The result is to secure home markets for the farmer's produce; to save the cost of transportation; to give employment to our own workmen at remunerative wages, far in advance of the earnings of the laborers of the old world, and to keep our money for home circulation. To assume that protection to home industry, is a system devised solely in the interest of manufacturers is not true; the result is reciprocal, and the benefits accruing from an intelligent application of the theory, involve our agricultural interests as well; they go hand in hand and mutually sustain and support each other, and tend to make every community that secures their development side by side, independent and prosperous.

We have unlimited supplies of coal, of iron, of copper, of silver, of gold, of soil rich in capabilities of production—let us work our own mines, operate our own furnaces, manufacture our own steel rails, machinery and fabrics; coin our own bullion and pay it to our own workmen.

The great system of ocean commerce is a costly burden, which, indirectly, rests upon the labor of this country. As we develop our own industries, build up our own manufactures, secure our own markets, commerce becomes less and less a necessity, and we, as a people, become self-sustaining, prosperous and happy.

List of Letters

Remaining uncalled for in the Post Office at Paw Paw, Mich., for the week ending July 2d: M. A. Ashton, Mr. John Boyd, John Dalton, Chas. Godfrey, James H. Johnson, Mrs. Geo. Wilson.

R. O. BEER, P. M.

Miscellaneous Adv's.

\$11,950
IN CASH
GIVEN AWAY

To the SMOKERS of
Blackwell's Genuine
Bull Durham Smoking
Tobacco.

The genuine has picture of
BULL on every package.

For particulars see our next
announcement.

K. W. Noyes—Drugs, Groceries, Etc.

Hurrah For Bargains!

— AT THE —

MODEL STORE!

I have re-arranged my store and added many new and attractive goods, and am now prepared to attend to customers in good shape.

I shall have weekly arrivals of the finest goods in the market at prices that can't be beat, and shall endeavor to meet the wants and needs of my patrons in every line. My stock, consisting of

Drugs,
Groceries,
Crookery,
Glass Ware,
Paints & Oils,
Wall Paper,
Etc., is so varied and large, that it can't be enumerated in a column.

Trade Is Good!

And Constantly Increasing, and I find the Cash System pays both buyer and seller.

Cash Paid for Butter, Eggs, and Produce.

K. W. NOYES.

E. P. Burroughs & Co.

Paw Paw Stock Yards,

E. P. BURROUGHS & CO., PROP'RS.

Also Proprietors and Manufacturers of

LITTLE JOKER FLY PAPER,

— DEALERS IN —

Coal, Wood, (chunk or split,) Grain, Live Stock, Salt, Lime,
Hair, Cement, Stucco, Corn, Oats, Bran, Oil Cake,
The Homestead Superphosphate Fertilizer and Land Plaster.

AGENTS FOR—The Hopkins' Manufacturing Co.'s Mowing Machines.
The Best in use—\$60 each.

Krick's Wagons, price \$60.00 cash.

YARDS JUST SOUTH R. R. DEPOT.

E. T. Chappell—Groceries.

E. T. CHAPPELL.

Having bought out the Grocery business of Ira Hulbert, will at once fill up with a

FRESH AND NEW STOCK OF

Family Groceries!

Including Fresh Fruits and Vegetables in their Season.

THE OLD PATRONS OF THE STORE

Are asked to continue their patronage, and all citizens of Paw Paw and vicinity are invited to call. They will find good goods, fair prices, and square dealing.

Best Prices paid for All Farm Produce.

E. Smith & Co.—Clothing.

Great and Fashionable

STOCK OF

READY-MADE

CLOTHING!



— AT —

SMITH'S

Therefore be it known to all that it is with the greatest pleasure in time of peace that we have to state the fact to the people of Van Buren county, that we have now on hand the Largest and most fashionable stock of Ready-made Clothing that we have ever offered to the citizens of Paw Paw and vicinity, at any previous period.

NO WAR PRICES!

No 20 per cent. has yet been imposed upon our stock of cheap goods. They were bought as cheap as cash, will buy, and are offered to cash purchasers upon the same terms.

It will be useless at this urgent and pressing moment, to enumerate articles, quality, style, or prices, but suffice it to say, our stock of Ready-made Clothing never has been better than it is at the present time.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

E. Smith & Co.

P. S.—If there is a person in this land of steady habits, that wants a pair of pantaloons that will wear 365 days, let him call at the Long Brick store and buy a pair Cottonade Pants, full lined, for 75c, then he will gladly exclaim that he has got the goods and his money's worth too. Respectfully yours,

E. SMITH & CO.

Holmes & Spicer.

HOLMES & SPICER,

NEW GROCERY,

(Opposite Court House)

Paw Paw, - Mich.

Nicest,

Freshest,

Neatest

Stock of Groceries ever offered in this market.

Canned Corn

CANNED TOMATOES,

Can'd Peaches

ALL NEW.

We Aim to Keep

THE BEST

Of Everything in Our Line.

THE BEST BRANDS OF
TOBACCO & CIGARS.

Everything Fresh and of Best Quality.

HIGHEST PRICES

For Butter, Eggs and Produce.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE

GIVE US A CALL!

And We Will Try and Please You.

HOLMES & SPICER